

Internal Structure of Marital Instability Index : *Empirical Evidence in Indonesian Context*

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Abstract: The number of divorces in Indonesia continued to increase each year. It need effort to overcome. Measurement of proneness to divorce could help to arrange an effective intervention. This study investigated the internal structure of Marital Instability Index (MII) in Indonesian form. MII long version was a 14-items scale divided in two dimensions: cognitive and action. MII short version was a five items scale. Participants in this study were hetero-sexual marriage couples (N=200) in Surabaya, Indonesia. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that MII-Indonesian form in short version had a good fit model with the original one. It also had strong reliability. For the long version, the model only had moderately internal structure. Suggestions for research use and clinical practice were discussed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Marriage was a very important thing in one's life. Its success or failure had a broad impact on the individual's life and health (Smith, T. W., & Baucom, B. R. W., 2017). Marital success included marital stability and marital quality (Glenn, 1990). Marital stability came from poor marital quality, unresolved conflict, and unsatisfied couples (Yeh, et al., 2006). Then these poor relations could met attractive alternatives and low constrains, as the process of divorce had begun (Pope, 2013; Spanier & Lewis, 1980). When the process of divorce could be detected earlier, then the problems in the couples' relationships could be handled effectively. Measuring proneness to divorce could be culturally bond, therefore this study focused on marital stability as an individual's tendency to keep and maintain marital bonds (Schneider, 2007; Sabatelli, 1988; Booth, et al., 1983) and how to measure it, in Indonesian context.

Marital stability in Indonesian context

The portrait of marriage life in Indonesia was not in good conditions. There were many marriage problems such as increasing divorce rate every year. Data on divorce in the city of Surabaya as the second major city in Indonesia showed average 30% of marriage would be divorced. This percentage increased each year (Data from of Indonesia East Java religious high court, 2017)

Marriage problems could had bigger change to be solved if it consulted earlier when the problems still manageable. In order to help couples with marital problems effectively, first we had to identify their proneness to divorce. To achieve these objectives, a good measurement was needed to identify early

vulnerability of couples to divorce. If problems could be identified earlier then the problem solving efforts became more focused. Measurements in marital therapy played important role such as choosing the right therapeutic strategies, prognosis, and functioning to initiate effective intervention.

In Indonesia context, it was still not common for couples visiting profesional for discussing their marriage problems. Providing an easy self-inventory to measure their proneness to divorce could help couples to realized their condition and could motivated them to seek help earlier. Therefore, it needed a tools to help couples detect their pronenes to divorce.

Marital Instability

Marital instability was the construct of an individual's tendency to end marital bonds (Schneider, 2007; Sabatelli, 1988; Booth, et al., 1983). This construct should be distinguished from divorce, because marital instability did not necessarily end in divorce. Marital instability was also differed from the low quality of marriage which lead more to the individual subjective evaluation of his/her marriage and partner relationships. Marital instability could be defined as a construct which describe conditions "in between" of poor quality of marriage and divorce. Marital instability was described as a situation in which a married couple had not been divorced or separated during their marriage, but because of many reason have the tendency to separate (Mousavi, 2016). Marital instability also could be understood as proneness to divorce, not really the decision to divorce because to arrived at divorce decision there were still other factors influncing such as rewards, barriers, and alternatives (Previti & Amato, 2003).

Marital Instability Inventory

Measuring marital instability by inventory could use some scales, such as Marital Status Inventory (MSI)

by Weiss and Cerreto in 1980 and the Marital Instability Index (MII) made by Booth, Johnson and Edwards in 1983 (Schneider, 2007; Sabatelli, 1988). MSI was more culturally influenced because the content was a series of activities that indicated the individual's efforts in preparing and ending his/her marriage. The activities mentioned in MSI's items not always represented the actual procedures for divorce process. When it came with activities that presented the intention to dissolve marital relations, different context might had different kind of activities significant as the indicator of the dissolve's intention (Schneider, et al., 2007). On the other hand, MII was more culturally free. It explored about about cognitive and action from individu trying to dissolve their marriage. Therefore it suggest that MII was more potential to be developed in the Indonesian version than MSI.

In 1983, Booth, et al. build an inventory that measure marital instability, which called Marital Instability Index. According to Booth, et al. (1983) marital instability can be divided into two main indicator groups: first was thoughts or ideas, and second was activities or actions described the tendency to end marital bonds. The psychometric properties of MII reported by Booth, Johnson and Edwards (1983) showed a good internal consistency and strong reliability. The reliability score of this measuring instrument is 0.93 for the long version, and 0.75 for the short version (consisting of 5 items).

MII was internationally used (Li, 2018; Mousavi, 2016;) even for research with homosexual couples (Whitton, et al., 2015). In their study, they adapt MII inventory by replacing the word "marriage" to "relation", and the word "divorce" to "separation". The instrument named Relationship Instability Index. In Indonesian, there were no clear information about MII use. Concerning about the prons of MII, this study intend to search for validation fo MII in Indonesian version, the long and short version.

2 Method

2.1 Participants

Subjects involved in this study amounted to 100 couples (N=200) who were still married, 64% aged 40 years and over, with the average marriage length 16.6 years. The education backgrounds were undergraduate and master degree as much as 67%, with number of children majority 1-2 people (70%) with age of first child over 12 years counted 64%.

2.2 Measurement

2.2.1 Marital Instability Index

Marital Instability Index (MII) made by Booth, Johnson, and Edwards (1988). It was structured to measure how intense thoughts, desires and actions for divorce come about. So what is measured is the potential for divorce named marital instability. This

measuring instrument was consisted of 14 items. It was divided into two groups, the first group of items measuring the potential for divorce that comes in the form of ideas, thoughts (items 1 to 6), and the second group of items measuring divorce potential embodied in the activities or action (item number 7 to 14). The higher the score indicates the more intense the individual's inclination to end his/her marital bond. In this study, MII was added one item based on expert suggestion, so the MII Indonesian form was using 15 items. The item that added was "Have you ever consult to profesional or religious chaplain about divorce ?".

MII short version was a 5 items scale (item number 1,5,7,9,13) and had lower reliability than the long version, but still in the moderate level (Booth, Johnson, & Edwards, 1988).

2.2.2 Quality Marital Index

Quality Marital Index made by Norton (1983) was a 6-item scale measures the conditions of the marriage based on individual subjective evaluation through the use of global semantic word such as "good", "strong" (Norton, 1983). All items scored using a seven-point scale ranging from "very strong disagreement" to "very strong agreement", except for item number 6 had 10 point scale.

This scale was used as other variable associate with MII, since the marital quality was correlated with the stability of marriage, as a predictor (Karney & Bradbury, 1995; Yeh, et al., 2006). In this research the correlation of the two measurements would be one evidence for validation of MII Indonesian version. The QMI used in this research was also Indonesian version and had already been validated, had model fit using confirmatory factor analysis.

2.3 Procedure

Procedure of test adaptation in this study referred to ITC (2017). The first step for adaptation process for MII was doing translation using forward and back translation, then followed by evaluation of expert judgement.

Using contemporary approach for validation (Cook, et al., 2006; Brown, 2010; Rios & Wells, 2014), the adaptation process in this research would conduct based on their qualities of validation using unitary concept of construct validity which include : content, internal structure (factor structure and reliability), and relations to other variables.

3 RESULT

The result of this study would be described in content, internal structure, and relations to other variables.

3.1 Content

Based on suggestion from expert judgement, it was added an item related to consultation with marriage or religion conselor (the item was : "Have you ever consult to profesional or religious chaplain about divorce ?"). From the CFA result, the item had good factor loading (0.56).

3.2 Internal Structure

Internal structure examined the internal components of this inventory match the defined construct by using confirmatory factor analysis (Brown, 2010), and in this study the analysis was runned IBM AMOS version 2.4. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed that the data of MII-Indonesian Form was fit the theoritical model. Model fit indices were : CFI= 0.92; GFI=0.901; RMSEA= .0641 (90% confidence interval for RMSEA 0,0477; 0,08); P-value for Test of Close Fit 0.0763, fit in the standard criteria because above 0.05 (Ghozali, 2014).

Not all items had strong loading factors to the latent variable. Item number 2 (factor loading = 0.48), 3 (factor loading = 0.41, and 4(factor loading = 0.43). The new item, item number 14, which the addition item related to marriage or religion consultant had moderate factor loading to action aspect (factor loading = 0.56 above 0.5). The composite reliability for the MII Indonesian form was 0.883. Reliability score should be above 0.6 for good interpretation (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988, in Ghozali, 2014). All the result of CFA MII Indonesian form would be describe in table below.

Table 1: . Marital Instability Index (MII)-Indonesian Form: Item Descriptive Statistics, and standardized factor loadings

Const ruct	No.	Mean	SD	Load ing Factor	Relia bility
Cog niti ve	1	0,3642	.555	0.50	0.608
	2	0,4783	.558	0.48	
	3	0,3333	.498	0.41	
	4	0,2857	.539	0.43	
	5	0,1481	.356	0.56	
	6	0,1056	.307	0.56	
Acti on	7	0,0370	.220	0.60	0.864
	8	0,0683	.252	0.54	
	9	0,0000	.000	0.78	
	10	0,0062	.079	0.72	
	11	0,0000	.000	0.67	
	12	0,0185	.135	0.64	
	13	0,0432	.204	0.61	
	14	0,0123	.157	0.56	
	15	0,0309	.173	0.54	
				Total Relia bility	0.883

For interpretation of *Path Diagram* used *standardized factor loading score*. This score explained how much the item contribute to latent variable. Score of *factor loading (standardized)* need to be above 0.7, but for starting development process score 0,5 – 0,6 still could be accepted (Ghozali, 2014). The loading factors of each subscale shown in Table 1 suggest that there were items that had moderate contribution to latent variable (item number 2,3, and 4). To achieve a better fit model then item number 2 moved to action dimension, because the wording in Indonesian closer to action than cognitive.

Item number 3 and 4 were deleted.

Then second trial was runned, with put item number 2 to cognitive dimension and deleted item number 3 and 4. The result of CFA with only 12 items revealed the data of MII-Indonesian form was consistent with its proposed theoretical model. The fit indices were CFI = 0.922, GFI = 0.904, RMSEA = 0.0631 (90% confidence interval for RMSEA 0,0465; 0,0791), and P-value for Test of Close Fit 0.0924, fit in the standard criteria because above 0.05 (Ghozali, 2014). It means that the MII Indonesian (with 12 items) form had structure the same with the original one, and the model was fit. All of the items had significant factor loadings, since all the items had standardized factor loadings above 0.5. The composite reliability of this scale was 0.89. It was a good reliability based on standard reliability score should be above 0.6 for good interpretation (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988, dalam Ghozali, 2014).

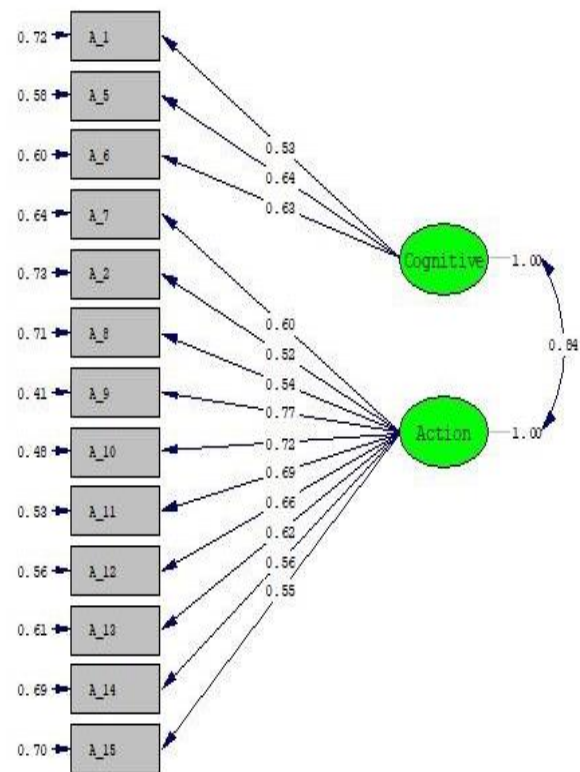


Figure 1: CFA of MII with adjusted items

This study continued to analyze the short version of MII-Indonesian form using only 5 items (item number 1,5,7,9,13), and CFA revealed that the data of MII-Indonesian Form was consistent with its proposed theoretical model. The fit indices were CFI = 0.984, GFI = 0.986, AGFI = 0.947, RMSEA = 0.0633 (90% confidence interval for RMSEA 0,00; 0,137), and P-value for Test of Close Fit 0.312, fit in the standard criteria because above 0.05 (Ghozali, 2014). It means that the short version of MII Indonesian form had structure the same with the original one, and the model was fit. All of the items had significant factor loadings (above 0.5, Ghozali, 2014). The composite reliability of this scale was 0.764, so it had a good reliability. Reliability score should be above 0.6 for good interpretation (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988, dalam Ghozali, 2014).

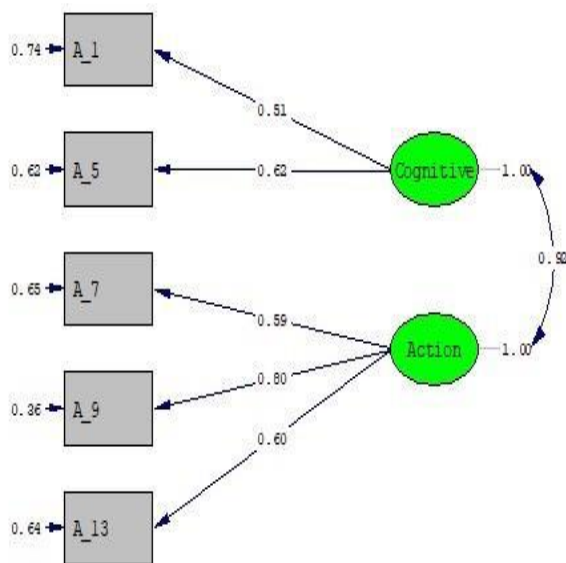


Figure 2: CFA of MII short version Indonesian form

3.3 Relation with Other Variable

Since marital stability was in association with marital quality (Karney & Bradbury, 1995; Yeh, et al., 2016), for construct validation MII would correlated with QMI (Quality Marital Index-Norton, 1983) Indonesian version which already tested fit to the model and had strong reliability. The correlation of MII and QMI was -0.534 ($p = 0.000$). It showed that the two scales were significantly negative correlated. This result gave a good evidence for MII-Indonesian form construct validity.

4 Discussion

The aim of this study was to analyze the internal structure of the MII- Indonesian form. The results of this study revealed that MII-Indonesian form, the long version and short version were fit with the MII original one. For the long version, MII-Indonesian form used 15 items, since there was additional item related to consultation with marital or religious conselor. The additional item was item number 14. Item number 14 in Indonesian culture represented the seriousness of the intention to end marital bonds, because in Indonesia marriage had sanctification and arranged according to the rules of religion. Therefore this item had good contribution to latent variable.

Other discussion was about 3 items that had lower factor loading compare to other items. The items were item number 2, number 3, and number 4. The lower factor loading might be related to some aspect of wording. Item number 2: "Have you ever talked with family members or friends about problems in your marriage?" might had bias in wording for Indonesian subjects because mentioning "family members" and "friends" in one sence. It could made participant confused because family members and friends weighed different relationships in a

cultural context. For example, a person is more open to friends than family members about his/her marital problems, or vice versa. For improving metodological quality, it suggest item number 2 would be better separated into two items, one for asking about family members, and second one for friends.

Item number 3 ("As far as you know, has your spouse talked with relatives or friends about problems either of you were having with your marriage?") and item number 4 ("As far as you know, has your spouse ever thought your marriage was in trouble?") were also had lower factor loading. The reason for this condition was mentioned by Schneider (2007) that these two items got methodologically risky item because asking the individual's perception of what his/her partner's thinking and ending marital bonding. Nevertheless, discarding these two items was not suggested because it could omitted the potential to become couples' measurement. It could be better to analyze separately item number 3 and number 4 from the rest items. The interpretation of the result could made from comparison the mean score from item number 3 and number 4 with the mean score from the rest items or comparing the result from these two items from the husband and the wife. Significant differences can be an early indicator of differences in couples related to the intention of ending marital bonds, so the intervention strategy could be also adjusted.

The limitations of this study was not using participants who had problems in their marriage, so the evidence for validation could not measure the differences in marital instability between participants with marriage problems and without marriage problems.

5 Conclusion and Suggestions

MII-Indonesian form had good internal structure in short version. For the long version of MII-Indonesian form, must dropped item number 3 and 4, because of the weak factor loadings. The new item "Have you ever consult to profesional or religious chaplain about divorce ?" could be used in MII-Indonesian form since this item had significant contribution to the latent variable, which was marital instability.

The evidence of validity of MII-Indonesian form added by the correlation with other variable. Data from MII-Indonesian form, the long version and short version, had significant negative correlations with marital quality measured with QMI.

For clinical practices, the short version of MII-Indonesian form could detect the level of proneness to divorce. It was also useful to check the differences of the score between individu and partner, so the intervention could arrange in term of this differences.

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APPENDIX

No.	ITEM
1.	<i>Have you ever thought your marriage might be in trouble?</i> Apakah Bapak/Ibu pernah berpikir bahwa pernikahan Bapak/Ibu bermasalah ?
2.	<i>Have you ever talked with family members or friends about problems in your marriage ?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu berbicara dengan keluarga atau teman mengenai masalah dalam pernikahan Bapak/Ibu ?
3.	<i>As far as you know, has your spouse talked with with relatives or friends about problems either of you were having with your marriage?</i> Sepengetahuan Bapak/Ibu, pernahkah pasangan Bapak/Ibu berbicara dengan kerabat atau teman mengenai masalah yang dialaminya dengan anda atau dalam pernikahannya ?
4.	<i>As far as you know, has your spouse ever thought your marriage was in trouble ?</i> Sepengetahuan Bapak/Ibu, pernahkah pasangan Bapak/Ibu pernah berpikir bahwa pernikahannya berada dalam masalah ?
5.	<i>Has the thought of getting a divorce or separation crossed your mind?</i> Apakah pikiran mengenai perceraian atau perpisahan terlintas dalam pikiran Bapak/Ibu ?
6.	<i>As you know, has the thought of getting a divorce or separation crossed your spouse's mind ?</i> Sepengetahuan Bapak/Ibu, apakah pikiran mengenai perceraian atau perpisahan terlintas dalam pikiran pasangan Bapak/Ibu ?
7.	<i>Have you or your spouse ever seriously suggested the idea of divorce?</i> Apakah Bapak/Ibu atau pasangan Bapak/Ibu pernah secara serius membicarakan ide mengenai perceraian di antara Bapak/Ibu berdua?
8.	<i>Have you talked about the problem of living apart ?</i> Pernahkah anda membicarakan mengenai masalah perpisahan ?
9.	<i>Have you talked about consulting an attorney ?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu berkonsultasi dengan pengacara mengenai perceraian ?
10.	<i>Have you talked about filing ?</i> Pernahkan Bapak/Ibu membicarakan mengenai pengajuan / gugatan perceraian ?
11.	<i>Have you or your spouse filed a divorce or separation petition ?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu atau pasangan Bapak/Ibu menulis surat pengajuan proses perceraian ?
12.	<i>Have you discussed a divorce or separation with members of your family?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu mendiskusikan

No.	ITEM
	mengenai perceraian atau perpisahan dengan anggota keluarga Bapak/Ibu?
13.	<i>Have you discussed a divorce or separation with close friend ?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu mendiskusikan mengenai perceraian atau perpisahan dengan teman dekat Bapak/Ibu ?
14.	<i>Have you ever consult to profesional or religious chaplain about divorce ?</i> Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu berkonsultasi dengan professional/ahli agama mengenai perceraian ?
15.	<i>Have you ever left home because of marital problems-either for short time or as a trial of separation ?</i> Pernahkan Bapak/Ibu meninggalkan rumah karena masalah pernikahan, baik dalam waktu singkat atau sebagai percobaan perpisahan ?

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Phone: +62315032770 Fax: +6235025910 email : promsapsimetri@gmail.com

July, 15, 2019

To Soerjantini Rahaju, Airlangga University

Dear , Soerjantini Rahaju

On behalf of the Organizing and Scientific committee, we are pleased to let you know that your abstract listed below has been **accepted** for an Oral-Presentation at the **the International Conference on Psychometrics 2019**, which will take place on August 26 – 30, 2019 in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Abstract Title:

Internal Structure of marital Instability Index : Empirical evidence in Indonesian context

Author(s):

Soerjantini Rahaju

To confirm your acceptance for the inclusion to the conference program at least one of the names in the submitted abstract should register by July 30, 2019, which is also the extended Early Bird closing date. Payment of registration is a condition of presenting at the Symposium and Conference. We regret to mention here that and those who have not registered (at least one person from the presenting paper) will not be included in the program.

The program is currently under development and a preliminary program will be available by early August on the conference website.

Kind regards,

PROMS and Conference Organization

Urip Purwono, M.S., M.Sc., Ph.D

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ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 1 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0101	Garvin	Psychometric Properties of Indonesian version of the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS2)
2	APSIMETRI 0102	Lubna Shaheen & Harish Shah	Validity of the English Version of the Self-Efficacy for Self-Regulation of Academic Writing Scale in a Pakistani Sampl
3	APSIMETRI 0222	Kurnia Sri Wijanarko	Relationship between Cyberloafing and Innovative Work Behavior of Millennial Generation Workers in the Digital Creative Industry
4	APSIMETRI 0231	Nadirah Nur Aisyah	The Effects of Self-Control Towards Smartphone Addiction in Adolescents
5	APSIMETRI 0241	Adinda Denisa	Pengaruh Social Comparison terhadap Online Self Presentation pada Pengguna Media Sosial
6	APSIMETRI 0243	Lela Trisdiana	Relationship Between Fear of Missing Out and Problematic Smartphone Use among College Students
7	APSIMETRI 0266	Tino Leonardi	Validasi Konstruk Alat Ukur Literasi Digital

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 2 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0254	Wasis Purwo Wibowo	Peran Konsep Diri, Kecerdasan Emosional, dan Dukungan Keluarga Terhadap Keterikatan Siswa di Madrasah Aliyah
2	APSIMETRI 0214	Zulhelmi Agil Subekti	Correlation Between Religiosity Level and Attitude Toward Pornography on Adolescent in Pondok Pesantren "Z" Surabaya
3	APSIMETRI 0230	Siska Septya Ariana	The Influence of Santri Attachment on Murobbitoward Adolescent Autonomy of SMP Progresif Bumi Shalawat Sidoarjo
4	APSIMETRI 0234	Zelina Frismana Putri	The Relationship Between Social Skills and Psychological Wellbeing in SMP Negeri 1 Surabaya
5	APSIMETRI 0248	Ghina Nadhifa	Hubungan Classroom Social Environment dengan Kecenderungan Learned Helplessness pada Siswa yang Memiliki Prestasi Akademis Rendah di SMP Kawasan Surabaya
6	APSIMETRI 0249	Fitria Purwaningsih	Hubungan antara Optimisme dengan Kesejahteraan Subjektif pada Mahasiswa yang sedang Mengerjakan Tugas Akhir
7	APSIMETRI 0253	Fita Fauziah	Hubungan antara Kontrol Perilaku oleh Orang Tua dengan Kenakalan Remaja

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 3 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0113	Monique Elizabeth Sukamto	Validation of the Indonesian Version of the Weight Control Behaviors (WCBs) Scale
2	APSIMETRI 0274	Ilena Dwika Musyafira	Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire (DEBQ): Measure Overeating on First -year Students
3	APSIMETRI 0217	Fatimah Rahmawatia	Relationship between Religiosity and Marital Satisfaction in People who Married through Ta'aruf
4	APSIMETRI 0220	SYARIFAH AYU DWI ARIESA PUTRI	Relationship Between Parental Bonding And The Tends To Premarital Sexual Behavior In Adolescent
5	APSIMETRI 0223	Fita Fauziah	The Relationship between Parental Behavioral Control with Juvenile Delinquency
6	APSIMETRI 0221	Dwi Reza Firmansyah	The Correlation between Parenting Alliance and Marital Satisfaction on Wives who Undergo Long-Distance Marriage
7	APSIMETRI 0238	Fitriana Rindri Awan	The Relationship between Social Support and Resilience in Professional Soccer Athletes Who Have Injuries

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	15.30 - 17.00
Ruang		Trowulan 1 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0117	Dinie Ratri Desiningrum	Compassionate Love Scale Validation
2	APSIMETRI 0118	Soerjantini Rahaju	Internal Structure of marital Instability Index : Empirical evidence in Indonesian context
3	APSIMETRI 0252	Dewi Ilma Antawati	Adaptasi Coparenting Relationship Scale
4	APSIMETRI 0251	Yuliati Hotifah	Translasi Multicultural Competence Scale for Helping Profession Student
5	APSIMETRI 0229	Salma Putri Kurniawati	The difference of Sibling Relationship Dimension in Adolescents reviewed by Relative Age
6	APSIMETRI 0235	Rachmah Dewi Firdausi	The Effect of Interpersonal Communication on Marital Satisfaction among Working Mother
7	APSIMETRI 0239	Dian Arfianty	The relationship between adaptability to feelings of loneliness in post-mortal women couples with the level of religiosity as an intervening variable

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	15.30 - 17.00
Ruang		Trowulan 2 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0240	Rita Markus Idulfilastris	Managerial Aptitude As Work Competence Predictors
2	APSIMETRI 0244	Ayu Yuni Afifah	A Validity Measurement of Fun at Work Dimensionality on Urban Millennials' Engagement in Startup Companies: The Role of Employee Happiness as A Mediator
3	APSIMETRI 0275	Nugroho Dwi Priyohadi	Uji Validitas Skala Time Perspektiv Zimbardo Untuk Subjek Generasi Milenia Indonesia
4	APSIMETRI 0247	Nur Eva	Validity And Reliability Of The 42-Item Version Of Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale On Millenial Generation Of Indonesia
5	APSIMETRI 0246	Jonathan Robinsar Marpaung	The Relationship between Conscientiousness and Ethical Leadership Behavior to Workplace Incivility among Y Generation employees
6	APSIMETRI 0245	Vica Ayu Octaviana Aulia	The Effect Of Leader-Member Exchange To Innovative Work Behavior Among PT X Employees
7	APSIMETRI 0206	Awwalu Nur Rizqi	The Effect of Psychological Capital and Job Enjoyment on Job Hopping Intention of Y Generation Employees

Sesi		28 Agustus 2019	15.30 - 17.00
Ruang		Trowulan 3 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0276	Lucia Trisni Widianingtanti	Executive Functioning Test Battery: Normative Data among Indonesian healthy adults.
2	APSIMETRI 0115	Ni Putu Ani Armawati	Hubungan antara Dukungan Sosial dengan Psychological Well-being Polisi Pada Divisi Lalu Lintas
3	APSIMETRI 0261	Rahmania Qurrota Ayun	Adaptasi Alat Screening Kondisi Psikologis Penderita Rheumatoid Arthritis di Indonesia
4	APSIMETRI 0260	M. Hafidz Hendrawan	Street Food Eating Behavior among College Students in Surabaya: Evidence from Health Belief Model Perspective
5	APSIMETRI 0232	Azmi Mauludi Burhan	Identification of Drinking Motive among Adolescents
6	APSIMETRI 0237	Citra Apriliana Safitri	The Relationship Social Support With Self-Efficacy on Former Drug Users Who Are Undergoing a Rehabilitation Period
7	APSIMETRI 0242	Kholifatu Zahro	The Correlation between Frequency of Bullying and a Tendency of At Risk Mental State in Teenagers of SMK X in Surabaya

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		29 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 1 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0272	Margaretha Sih Setija Utami	RAVLT: Internal Validity And Word Sequencing Effect On Memory Ability
2	APSIMETRI 0224	Qonita Hasna'ul Aziza	The Effect of Fear of Academic Failure to a Student's Intention to Cheat in SMA Swasta T Surabaya
3	APSIMETRI 0259	Anna Rangkuti	Adaptasi dan Modifikasi Alat Ukur Kecurangan Akademik
4	APSIMETRI 0262	Enjang Wahyuningrum	Skala Internet Parenting Style
5	APSIMETRI 0269	Prily Carla Marita	A Literature Review of Children's Apperception Test's Validity
6	APSIMETRI 0271	Amalia Fajar Rahmadini	Developing New Norm of Aptitude Test
7	APSIMETRI 0218	Addiena Hafidza Nurillah	The Influence of Self-Regulation Towards Achievement Motivation on Airlangga University's Bidikmisi Grantee Students

Sesi		29 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 2 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0257	Silvia Kristanti Tri Febriana	Adaptasi Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire Short Form (TEIQUE-SF) dalam Bahasa dan Budaya Indonesia dengan Confirmatory Factor Analysis
2	APSIMETRI 0104	Thuwayba Al Barwani	Psychometric Properties And Factor Structure Of The College Readiness Questionnaire
3	APSIMETRI 0112	Daylia Antero	Pengaruh Self-Esteem Terhadap Impostor Phenomenon Pada Mahasiswa Kedokteran Coas (Cooperative Assistant)
4	APSIMETRI 0116	Hermin Nurbaity	The Relationship between Basic Psychological Needs (Competence, Relatedness and Autonomy) Satisfaction and Flow in the Academic on College Students in Faculty of Psychology Airlangga University
5	APSIMETRI 0201	Iltizam Al Farabi	Relationship Between School Climate with Psychological Well-Being in Junior High School Students
6	APSIMETRI 0264	Dwi Yan Nugraha	Studi Validitas Konstrak Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) dengan Metode Confirmatory Factor Analysis
7	APSIMETRI 0212	Varicha Fiddaroini	The Correlation of Classroom Climate with the Forms of Academic Help-seeking Behavior in MBI Amanatul Ummah Student

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		29 Agustus 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Ruang		Trowulan 3 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0256	Wiwik Sulistiani	Validasi Skala Career Decision Making Self Efficacy versi Indonesia dalam Konteks Pendidikan Vokasi Pelayaran dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Career Adaptability
2	APSIMETRI 0258	Mohammad Ivan Fajriansyah	Hubungan Antara Stres Kerja Dan Kepuasan Dengan Kinerja Karyawan PT. Citra Kerja Terampil (CKT)
3	APSIMETRI 0204	Firdausa Putri Astrida	Relationship between Destination Image and Travel Motivation toward Visit Intention to museum in Surabaya
4	APSIMETRI 0208	Afidatul Rosida	The Correlation between Self-esteem and Loneliness with Celebrity Worship in Emerging Adult Women K-Pop Fans
5	APSIMETRI 0209	Annisa Noor Faiza	The Effects of Social Support Towards the Level of Anxiety that Occurs to the Primigravida in the Third Trimester
6	APSIMETRI 0210	Afiff Dwi Jatmiko	The influence of Challenge-Hindrane Stressor towards Innovative Work Behavior of Creative Industries Employees
7	APSIMETRI 0211	Dian Nanda Mustikawati	The Relationship between Playfulness and Job Enjoyment among Workers

Session		29 August 2019	13.30 - 15.00
Room		Wijaya Room	
No	Code	Name	Title
1	APSIMETRI0114	Ika Andriani Farida	The Indonesian Adaptation of the Control of Variables Strategy Inventory
2	APSIMETRI0236	Danny Sanjaya Arfensia	Validity of Tes Inteligensi Kolektip Indonesia Tingkat Menengah (TIKI-M) Compared With Differential Aptitude Test (DAT) A5 and D4
3	APSIMETRI0106	Desy Mutia Ali	Tes Kognitif dalam Assessment Pegawai Sektor Publik
4	APSIMETRI0213	I Gde Dhika Widarnandana	Construct of Work Engagement Scale for Civil Servant In Indonesia

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Sesi		29 Agustus 2019	15.30 - 17.00
Ruang		Trowulan 2 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0233	Augustina Sulastri	Indonesian electronic-Boston Naming Test (Indonesian e-BNT): Automatic normative data and cut-off scores development
2	APSIMETRI 0225	Ermida Simanjuntak	Indonesian Version of Media Multitasking Self Efficacy Scale
3	APSIMETRI 0109	Kartika	Hubungan Antara Self-Perceived Employability Dengan Intensi Turnover Karyawan Software Engineer Generasi Milenial Perusahaan Startup
4	APSIMETRI 0110	Martinna Yuhanisa	Pengaruh iklim organisasi terhadap perilaku inovatif pada karyawan perusahaan e-commerce
5	APSIMETRI 0111	Muhammad Atsari	Pengaruh Job Embeddedness terhadap Turnover Intention pada Barista di Surabaya
6	APSIMETRI 0228	Azmi Kusumastuti Utomo	The Effect of Job Burnout and Organizational Climate on Workplace Incivility among Nurses
7	APSIMETRI 0226	Adyaning Raras Anggita Kumara	The Relationship between Academic Hardiness and Academic Flow on College Students

Sesi		29 Agustus 2019	15.30 - 17.00
Ruang		Trowulan 3 Room	
No	Kode	Nama	Judul
1	APSIMETRI 0216	Eko Hardi Ansyah	Gratitude and Teacher-Student Relationship from Teacher Perspective in Religious Based Elementary School
2	APSIMETRI 0267	Nisva Lailatun	Hubungan Self-efficacy Dan Dukungan Sosial Dengan Kecemasan Siswa Menghadapi Ujian Nasional Berbasis Komputer (CBT) Pada Siswa SMK Kelas XII
3	APSIMETRI 0268	Zahidah Istiqomah	Hubungan Persepsi tentang Kohabitasi Remaja dengan Penerimaan Sosial Masyarakat Kampung X di Surabaya
4	APSIMETRI 0254	Wasis Purwo Wibowo	Peran Konsep Diri, Kecerdasan Emosional, dan Dukungan Keluarga Terhadap Keterikatan Siswa di Madrasah Aliyah
5	APSIMETRI 0108	Tri Miladunka Rohmah	Becoming Parents of Children with Special Needs: Is it stressful?
6	APSIMETRI 0202	Hana Safira	The Relationship between Perceived Workplace Flexibility and Work-Family Fit among Dual Career Couples
7	APSIMETRI 0215	Annisa'i Salma Nur Amalina	The Role of Dark Traits on Trolling Behavior in Early Adult Instagram Users

PROMS



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This Certificate is Presented to

Dra. Soerjantini Rahaju, M.A., Psikolog

AS PRESENTER OF

The Pacific Rim Objective Measurement Symposium 2019 and The First International Psychometrics Conference in Indonesia
“Applied Psychometrics and Rasch Model in Psychological Measurement and Educational Testing”

Surabaya, Indonesia
28-30 August 2019

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